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THE DOVE OF PEACE HAS CLAWS

By RICHARD L. STOKES

AFTER STALIN'S DEATH, the Kremlin silenced its stern alarums of war, and Western "specialists" on Soviet affairs, more confounded than ever, have been trying to extricate themselves with conjecture. In the chaos of tongues, there is great need for a voice that speaks from knowledge.

There is at least one such voice available to the Occident; it is that of Colonel Igor Bogolepov, former Counselor to the Soviet Foreign Office (about whom, see "A Tragic Tale of Lend-Lease", HUMAN EVENTS, April 1, 1953). In name, at least, his post corresponded to the one held by Charles E. Bohlen in our State Department, prior to his appointment as Ambassador to Moscow. Like his American counterpart, Bogolepov not only watched foreign policy but took part at the highest level in its making.

Perhaps the topmost diplomatic functionary to have sought refuge from the Soviets in the West, he was invited to lecture at an American war college in Germany before he came to this country over a year ago. But he only came to public notice when he testified before the Senate Judiciary Committee during April of last year. It was due to his evidence, in large measure, that the Committee adjudged the Institute of Pacific Relations a tool of Communist intrigue, and described Owen Lattimore as having been for years "a conscious, articulate instrument of the Soviet conspiracy".

Other Federal establishments lost no time in availing themselves of Bogolepov's unique fund of information. But not once has he been invited to consult with the State Department. He could, if asked, supply a picture of the man whom President Eisenhower may some day have to confront — "halfway on the road to peace".

IN JUNE, 1940, Bogolepov was assigned to help soften up the Baltic countries for Red annexation. The leader of the mission was Andrei Zhdanov, "savior of Leningrad". Among others were Andrei Vishinsky, now Permanent Ambassador to the United Nations, and a dignitary called Dekezoniov, who was both Deputy Foreign Commissar and chief of the Foreign Section of the political police. Each was provided with a false name and a forged passport. Bogolepov took over the direction of radio networks in Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania.

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Because of their impending doom, he began to pity the decent, hard-working peoples of the small "bourgeois states". Also, being convinced that war with Germany was inevitable despite the non-aggression pact (it began a year later), he reckoned that the Soviet Union would need every friend it could muster. He decided to recommend, in Moscow, a lenient attitude towards the Baltic middle class. He was told that the official to see was Giorgi Malenkov, Stalin's deputy in the secretariat of the Communist Party's Central Committee. He had never met Malenkov.

He was admitted to a spacious but austere compartment, without pictures or rugs. His vision focused on a fantastic gnome squatting behind a desk, in the semi-military garb and high boots affected by Stalin in his earlier days. In stature the apparition was almost dwarfish, but it was faintly gargantuan in adipose thickness and breadth. Bogolepov got the impression that the party potentate suffered from some glandular maladjustment. From an obese countenance, yellow with sedentary overwork, stared opaque brown eyes. Above them hung a helmet of oily dark hair. There were beetling brows and a mouth as cruel as a trap. This hulk of corpulence breathed an authentic air of unassailable command. Malenkov never conversed. He spoke only to give orders, put interrogations or pronounce harangues.

No sooner had Malenkov caught the drift of Bogolepov's plea than he underwent a hair-raising transformation. The blank eyes shot fire; the sallow, bloated jowls quivered with rage; and the harsh voice rose to a yell and then a scream. "What kind of a Communist are you? Haven't you ever heard of the class struggle?" Then he broke into a tirade on the responsibilities of a loyal party member. Colonel Bogolepov is not a man to scare easily. But he admits: "I wasn't just startled; I was frightened." With horror he understood that he was face to face with "a total Marxist brain". The uncouth body housed a mind saturated to the last cell with pure bigotry.

"When did you join the party?" demanded the inquisitor. While answering this and other questions, Bogolepov wondered to what part of Siberia he would be exiled. He had entered the room with two strikes against him. His own origins were bourgeois. He had no Communist card and was never to get one; but Malenkov would not have received him without knowing that he was enrolled as a "candidate". His blood ran cold. Malenkov grated: "Quit worrying about the bourgeoisie; we'll take care of them!"

It happened that these were the final words of the interview. The telephone rang. Malenkov lifted the receiver, and promptly went into another of his lightning-change acts. The scowl melted to an obsequious smirk, the acrid tongue dripped honey and the gross torso writhed with adulation. The speaker at the other end of the line, Bogolepov guessed, was Stalin himself. An upward glance reminded the deputy that Bogolepov was waiting. The sweep of a frog-like arm signaled imperiously: "Get out!" The thankful diplomat fled to

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his limousine and the railroad station, and then to the comparative security of his Baltic headquarters. But for months he rarely awoke without dreading that the day might bring a summons from Malenkov to report in Moscow for "suitable discipline".

AFTER THIS adventure with the zealot who has mounted Stalin's throne, it is scarcely surprising that Bogolepov's reaction to current Soviet "peace overtures" is less than warm. He has grown to love the United States, and believes he can best pay his debt to the American people by telling them the stark truth — as he sees it — particularly when he fears that their own government is floundering towards disaster. His conclusions are published here for the first time. Since his English is not too facile, it was thought advisable to present them in indirect discourse, as follows:

The Communist revolution is dedicated to one fixed and implacable purpose — that of rooting out from the whole world, by means of violence, the last traces of non-Communist institutions, traditions and ideas. By logical necessity, every shift and turn of Soviet behavior, whether conciliatory or hostile, is just another move on the chessboard of a feud to the death. If Americans, including diplomats and publicists, would recognize this unalterable premise of Soviet policy, they would never again be taken in by any vagary, however tempting, of the Communist "line".

It is idle to debate whether Moscow's latest "peace offensive" is sincere. When the Kremlin and White House talk of peace they use the same word in opposite senses. For Eisenhower, peace is the absence of war. For Malenkov it is the continuance of war under an alternative guise. In the Western view, to cooperate is to work together in amity for a common objective. In Communist jargon a period of cooperation, collaboration or "co-existence" is a breathing space in which to gather strength for slitting the gullet of one's associate.

Millions of Americans are risking peril by refusing to understand that the Soviets are not a civilian government like our own. The Kremlin's masters are not politicians, financiers, industrialists, labor leaders nor editors. They are soldiers. The West has been paralyzed by their transfer to the diplomatic field of the entire body of artifices until now held legitimate only in war, such as infiltration, espionage, deception and bloodshed.

Regarding itself as having been overwhelmingly victorious in cold war, the Kremlin estimated, long before Stalin's death, that the hour was ripe for another honeymoon with the Occident. If the latter could be duped once more into complacency, it was thought that by 1960 — with a year more or less — the Soviets would be prepared for an ultimate reckoning with the United States, after which Europe, Asia and Latin America would tumble into their lair.

The Soviet Union's design is to take the place of Germany in Europe's pre-war economy by enlarging its industrial production to equal that of all Eastern Europe. It has the nat-

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ural resources and manpower to do so, and has obtained the needed skills through the capture of German scientists and the folly of American Lend-Lease. At the same time, there is to be a buildup of Communist China to replace Japan as the Great Power in the East Pacific. Within six to eight years, both tasks should be well advanced. For their grand assault on the United States, the Soviets count on having by then an irresistible air force and some 500 uranium and hydrogen bombs. All of this spells an era of concord that would be more dangerous to America than the last eight years of enmity.

BEFORE TRYING OUT its change of pace, the Kremlin had to find out whether the Republican victory of November actually represented a rejection of Truman-Acheson appeasement. During the week after Stalin died, a Czech Mig-155 shot down an F-34 of the U. S. Air Forces over the American Zone in Germany; the Soviet Migs destroyed a British Lincoln bomber in the Hamburg-Berlin air corridor, with a loss of six lives. These outrages were deliberate trial balloons. Instead of positive reprisals, the old familiar diplomatic protests fluttered about. Moscow was satisfied that if there is to be a change of climate on the Potomac it would be one of degree only. The initiative was still held by the Soviet Union, which demonstrated its liberty of action by flourishing the ancient coquetries of peace. The maneuver is threadbare, but it seems likely to accomplish its purpose — that of breaking down the American hegemony in Europe.

Various commentators hailed Malenkov's gestures of reconciliation with glee. The new Soviet regime, they guessed, was liquidating Stalinism. The Presiduum's quinqumvirate would commit suicide in a series of struggles for power. Communist China would seize the opportunity to throw off Muscovite bondage. The Korean war was about to be settled on American terms.

None of these suppositions has the slightest basis in anything but wishful thinking. Malenkov's policy is simply another phase of Stalinism. The slaughter of his rivals did not weaken Stalin, but multiplied his strength. Even if Mao Tse-tung's China revolted from Moscow, it would still be Communist, like Yugoslavia under Tito. Only force of arms can rescue Korea from the Soviet clutch.

"There is only one way out", Bogolepov concludes. "The West must stop hoping that something will turn up, and that 'George will do it'. It must roll up its sleeves and tackle the job which is necessary if civilization is to survive. Subject peoples, including the Russians themselves, need help to overthrow Communist oppression. Every form of collaboration with Soviet tyranny will have to end. Containment and appeasement will only assist the enemy to grow stronger than ourselves, and by pursuing these policies we shall be preparing our own downfall."

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HUMAN EVENTS

FRANK C. HANIGHEN, *Editor* FRANK CHODOROV, *Associate Editor*

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International Merry-Go-Round: Highlights of the heated international situation:

(1) The real impetus behind the attack of former Premier Attlee on Senator McCarthy was not his exposure of Reds, but his exposure of British trade with Red China. McCarthy's revelations have had wide popular repercussions. That is what hurts the British.

(2) The real motive behind anti-McCarthy attacks by certain sections of the American press for his rebuttal to Attlee was more of the same old game of trying to split the GOP Administration. "Liberal" Democrats are behind it.

(3) The whole McCarthy-Attlee affray was of far less importance than the real struggle — — which is between Churchill and the Eisenhower Administration.

(4) Churchill's unforgivable sin was to handicap severely the U. S. Government in its haggling with the Reds over the Korean truce. Churchill came out for the India Plan on prisoners, which is a trap (see our piece "Korea", April 8). Under the India Plan, the U. S. and neutrals would be outvoted by Communist and fellow-traveller nations. At present, the U. S. stand is against forced repatriation of enemy prisoners who do not want to be sent home, who came over to our side as a result of our promises to harbor them. What Churchill did was to give backing to the enemy's terms.

(5) But the worst British blow was the suggestion that Red China be admitted to the United Nations. As the Scripps-Howard papers put it, "If the Communists can shoot their way into the UN, it isn't any place for us." On Capitol Hill, there are demands that the U. S. get out of the UN, if our Chinese Red enemies are admitted.

(6) Shrewd observers in the Capital speculate that the above British moves are blackmail, that the British want financial help and would stop their diplomatic sabotage, if the U. S. gave them a loan. The *Chicago Tribune* has reported that high British Treasury officials have arrived in Washington to hold secret talks with our Government.

Oatis: The release of William N. Oatis, A.P. correspondent, has stirred much skepticism as to the "generosity" or "conciliatory attitude" of the Czech Communist Government. It is pointed out, for one thing, that it is not exactly a generous act to release a man unfairly detained for over two years. Secondly, the Czech Government, in explaining the release, made a patently false statement when it said that Oatis was given the benefit of the recent amnesty. That amnesty did not include persons convicted of "espionage", the trumped up charge for which Oatis was sent to prison. This is most suspicious.

More and more persons-in-the-know believe that Oatis was let out as a result of a deal of some sort. Inquiry into high quarters brings a convincing denial that the U. S. has agreed to release the steel mill equipment, export of which was shut off in reprisal for the detention of Oatis. But what the exact terms of such a deal might be still remains a secret.

By-Election: Can the GOP win the Congressional elections next year? This ever present question is stimulated by the news of the death of Representative Merlin Hull, Republican from Wisconsin. Some nervousness is shown in Republican circles here about whether the Republican candidate (whoever he may be) can win the forthcoming by-election. It is recalled that Hull was a La Follette Progressive for many years, but changed to the Republican ticket later. It is also remembered that

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the La Follette Progressives in the Thirties collaborated with the Democrats in Wisconsin. Will the old Progressive element in Hull's district support the GOP candidate? The area is rural and might express farmer dissatisfaction with agricultural prices.

The Republican majority in the House is slim and every effort will be made to keep this seat. Talk is that since Ike polled more votes than Hull last fall, Presidential prestige will have to be thrown directly into the fight.

Memo to Mrs. Hobby: According to a curious story that has just reached us, on the afternoon of May 12, Robert Myers, Chief Actuary of the Social Security Administration, was seen at the Washington Airport and that there he met the newly arrived Mr. Zelenka, the Actuary of the International Labor Office at Geneva, and whisked him off to Mrs. Hobby's new Department of Health, Education and Welfare for a conference. Is this true? Did Mrs. Hobby know about it?

It so happens that Mr. Zelenka is a Czech. Nothing we have heard shows that he is not *persona grata* to the Communist dictatorship that now rules the Czechs. (Czechoslovakia is a member of the I. L. O.) This is the Red puppet government which has kept Mr. William Oatis in durance vile for over two years. Furthermore, we are told, Mr. Zelenka has just come from Guatemala, which also, under General Arbenz, is Communist-controlled. Mr. Zelenka is supposed to have been inspecting the Guatemalan social security system. Did he, upon reaching Washington, confer with anyone beside Mr. Myers? Did he also consult with Isidore Falk, Ida Merriam, Wilbur Cohen and other old-time social security stalwarts of the inner circle?

More About Welfare: The House Appropriation Committee's Report on the Department of Health, Education and Welfare Appropriation Bill is worth inspection as an example of how Congressional scrutiny can be both sharp-eyed and blind.

Six years ago, under the Hill-Burton Act, the government began to spend great sums in aiding the construction of local hospitals — in distinction to veterans and military hospitals. To date more than half a billion dollars has been appropriated. The promoters of compulsory health insurance were enthusiastic supporters of this measure, arguing that if only the hospitals could be built, government would be forced in the end to run them. The House Committee took a close look and said: "It was testified that hospital administrators are having great difficulty in staffing hospitals. It was also found that many of the hospitals that have been built and staffed are used to only a small per cent of capacity." An official witness offered the interesting explanation that "People have to learn to use the hospitals. Physicians have to learn to use a hospital."

The Committee found the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation littered wth preposterous boondoggles. Under the head of questionable expenditure, these cases were found: "College education for a young man who had lost three toes on his right foot, but who, despite his vocational handicap, became the Eastern Intercollegiate wrestling champion while being rehabilitated"; also "spending $1443 to rehabilitate a minister whose only disability consisted of squinting and slight nervousness". In such matters the House Committee showed that it was very much aware of what it was examining.

But when it came to the Bureau of Old Age and Survivors Insurance, lack of understanding of this monstrosity led the Committee astray. The crazy wage record system requires the use of business machines on which the Bureau has paid rentals of over a million dollars per annum. For years the Bureau has clamored for a bright and shiny new building to house the machines, rightly believing that the more plant the Bureau owned the more difficult it would be ever to reform the system. Opponents have fought the building tooth and nail for years, but now, at last, the House Appropriations Committee has given way and authorized an installment "for beginning construction of a new building to house the central operations of the Bureau". Nearly four months ago, Rep. Curtis of Nebraska was made head of a Ways & Means Subcommittee to investigate social security. The building is one chunk of it that he can sink his teeth into right now.

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Persistent Ladies: The Internal Revenue Bureau managed to dodge the challenge issued by Miss Vivien Kellems. For five years that lady, who had refused to collect taxes from her employees, kept asking the Treasury Department to indict her so that the constitutionality of withholding taxes could be brought to adjudication. She has not yet been indicted.

However, some ladies in Marshall, Texas, two years ago took up the trail blazed by Miss Kellems. They objected to being made unpaid tax collectors for Uncle Sam and refused to make deductions on his account from their maids' wages, for so-called social security. The officers of the law thereupon attached the bank accounts of these good citizens. The amounts involved were insignificant, but they sued the government. They lost in the lower court. On May 26th their appeal comes up in New Orleans, and our information is that if they lose there they will carry on to the highest court. The point at issue, which the government has been trying to dodge, is: is it constitutional to compel employers to collect taxes from their employees? If the court upholds the ladies of Marshall, perhaps the employees whose pay envelopes have suffered all these years will have a case against their past employers. That would be something.

Yesterday, President Eisenhower recommended that the automatic increase in the social security tax — mandatory according to the law — be suspended pending further study of social security taxes. Maybe the persistence of the Marshall ladies, also Miss Kellems, also Mary Cain (who is opposing the government's attempt to collect taxes from her for social security she does not want), has at long last penetrated the official consciousness.

Press: Talk about an alleged McCarthy inquiry into the press has stimulated much discussion in press club corners and a number of points raised have had little publicity in that part of the press which is "viewing with alarm" McCarthy's activities.

For instance, is it certain that all publishers would resent a probe of subversive activities among members of the press, among their employees for instance? Would not some publishers welcome the assistance of such a Federal probe to enable them to clean house? There is, as a precedent, the example of a number of college presidents who have expressed their satisfaction with the help given them by the Jenner Committee in such matters. However that may be, some members of the press here agree with the veteran columnist David Lawrence who remarked: "Certainly, it isn't a crime yet for Senators or Representatives to chastise the press, even as the press chastises them."

Since the phrase "infringement of the freedom of the press" is being tossed around in this connection, how about the dangers arising from the existence of the Newspaper Guild? There are anti-Communist chapters of the Guild, but there are also other chapters which are believed to be under the influence of the Communists. Why isn't that danger stressed at a time when a probe (which McCarthy denied is his purpose) is awarded so much attention?

Speaking of "freedom of the press", when will there be a probe on the "money influence" wielded by the Roosevelt and Truman Administrations to the pecuniary advantage of some journalists and commentators? For it is known that agencies of the Federal Government have ladled out no little money to individual journalists in return for services rendered. The services were the composing of articles for foreign distribution and the broadcasting of news commentaries.

Press circles now wonder why McCarthy or some other Congressional group does not demand a full listing of sums paid to journalists and commentators by such agencies as the Voice of America, the International Information section of the State Department, the ECA (Marshall Plan) and the MSA (Mutual Security Administration).

There are rumors that some of these fortunate knights of the press have benefited to the extent of $15,000 a year each. These questions are asked: have these "honorariums" resulted in a bias (in favor of the Federal Government's policies) by the recipients? And have the jobs commissioned been apportioned equitably to anti-Administration as well as to pro-Administration journalists and

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commentators? Finally, members of Congress may well be moved to find out whether Mr. Harold Stassen, the new Eisenhower Administration's head of the Mutual Security Agency has continued the policy of the preceding Administrations of keeping certain commentators and writers financially happy.

Probe of the Clergy: Washington took notice on May 9 of a big mass meeting, attended by about 1,000 members of the American Council of Christian Churches. The gathering condemned Methodist Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam and demanded that the minister be called before the House Un-American Activities Committee for questioning. The Council presented to Congressman Jackson (R., California), a member of that Committee, a scroll bearing 100,000 names urging investigation of Communist infiltration of the clergy. (The Jenner Internal Security Subcommittee of the U. S. Senate has brought out from former Communist witnesses that such infiltration has been one of the major objectives of the Communist Party and that it has gone far.)

Dr. Carl McIntire asked the House Un-American Activities Committee to "investigate the Communists who infiltrate the field of religion" and said that "more is being done to advance the Communist cause under the guise of religion than in any other field". Similar sentiments were expressed by the Rev. Dr. Robert T. Ketcham of the General Association of Regular Baptist Churches.

Dr. McIntire listed 4 religious social action groups and 25 individual clergymen (including Oxnam) who should be investigated. Of the latter, Dr. McIntire said: "Bishop Oxnam's modernistic and socialistic views . . . raises a further question in my mind . . . whether Bishop Oxnam is serving the God of the Bible on Sunday or not." He further recalled that Oxnam had worked in close association with Alger Hiss when the latter was active in top circles of the Federal Council of Churches.

Dr. Ketcham made an additional point: "We hold the doctrine of separation of church and state dearer than life itself . . . but as dear as the doctrine is, we will not allow it to be used to cover the enemy while he destroys both church and state."

Books and Pamphlets: One of the latest pamphlets gotten out by the Foundation for Economic Education is *Victims of Social Levelling*, by Leonard E. Read, author of *Students of Liberty*, *Outlook for Freedom*, *Two Ways to Stop Strikes* and other books and articles. Read stages a devastating attack on the Marxian ideal, "From each according to his abilities, to each according to his need". (The Foundation for Economic Education, Inc., Irvington-on-the-Hudson, N.Y., furnishes single copies of this pamphlet free, quantity prices on request.)

The Devin-Adair Company is scheduling for fall publication a book which should attract the revisionist school of historians and students: *Unconditional Hatred: German War Guilt and the Failure of Europe*, by Captain Russell Grenfell, R.N.

A sort of Garet Garrett "omnibus" is announced for publication later this month, by the Caxton Printers, Caldwell, Idaho. It is entitled, *The People's Pottage*, and contains, besides a foreword by Mr. Garrett, three previously published monographs by him, as follows: *The Revolution Was; Ex America;* and *Rise of Empire.*

We recommend *Communism and the Colleges*, a pamphlet that appeared as an article in *The American Mercury*, 11 East 36 Street, New York 16, N.Y. It is by Dr. J. B. Matthews, well-known for his searching analyses of the Communist line.

Correction: In our news piece "Bricker Amendment" (May 6), Senator Bridges was incorrectly listed as among a number of Senators whose stand on the amendment is reported as "doubtful". Senator Bridges informs us that, on the contrary, he is firmly in favor of the Bricker measure.

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